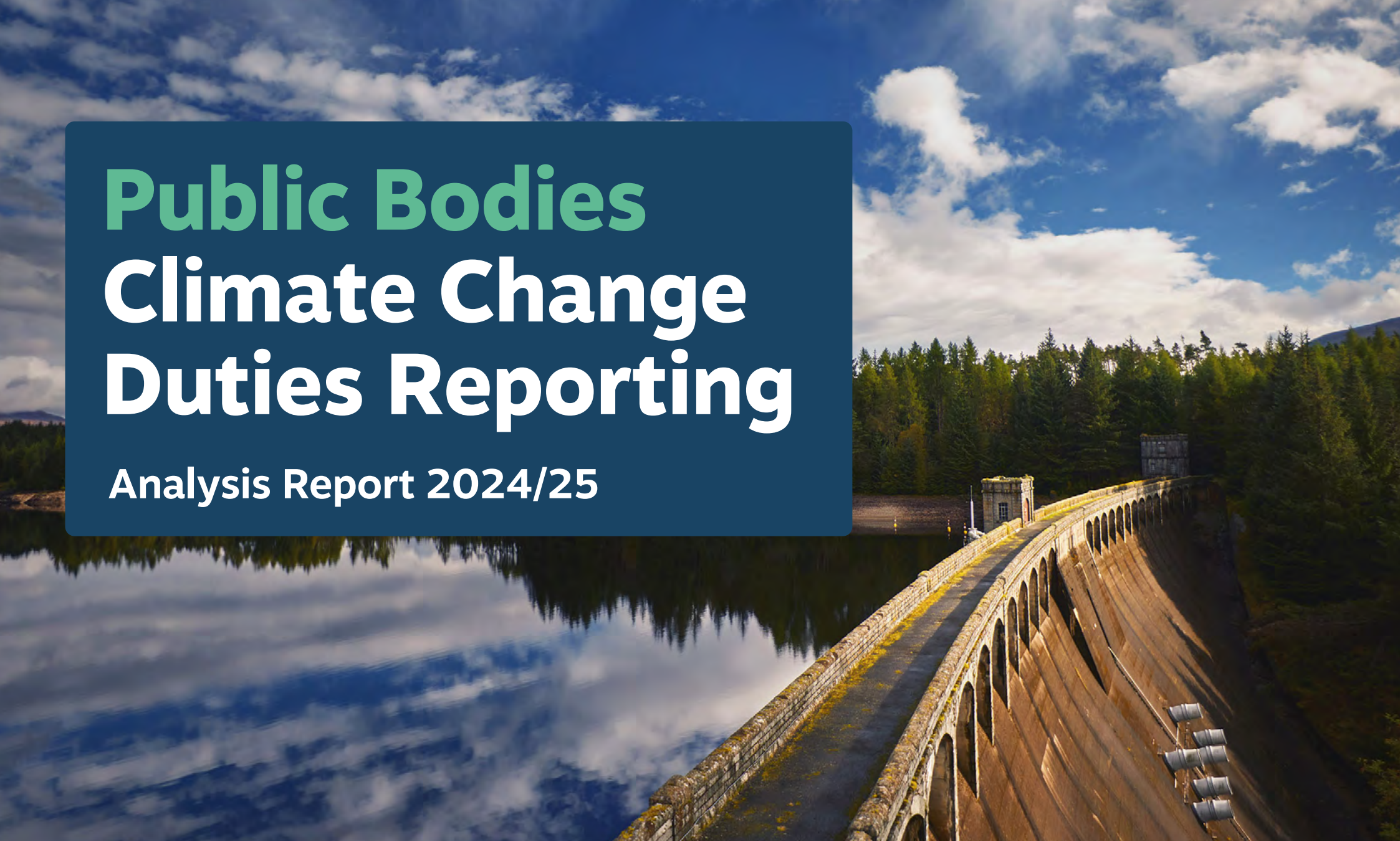




Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Reporting

Analysis Report 2024/25

Produced by Sustainable Scotland Network
on behalf of the Scottish Government



Executive summary

This report presents summary findings based on high-level analysis of all Public Bodies’ Climate Change Duties 2024/25 annual compliance reports, submitted by 30th November 2025.

→ See Annex for legislative requirements

Integration Joint Board (IJB) reports largely reference reports of the respective partner NHS board or local authority. To avoid double-counting, the IJB reports are excluded from most of this analysis, except for the adaptation section and some aspects of targets analysis.

Following the first SSN analysis report on Scottish Public Bodies Climate Change Reporting 2015-16, subsequent reports focused on **greenhouse gas emissions, emission reduction projects, renewable energy generation and targets**. Analysis of **budget alignment with targets, progress reporting** and **adaptation** was introduced from 2021/22.

Figure 2: Percentage of total bodies by sector

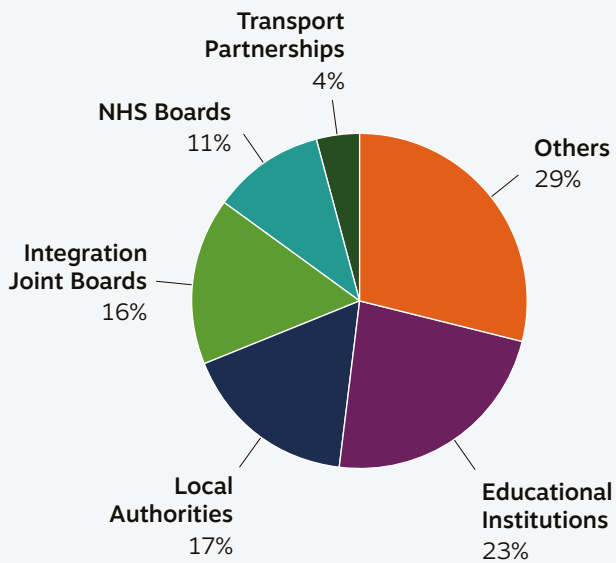


Figure 1: Headline figures



186/100%
Reports received



71,119 tCO₂e
Project emissions savings

Scope 1 ↑1%
Scope 2 ↓-7%
Scope 3 ↓-4%
Annual emission changes



508,437
Total staff



3,013,684 tCO₂e
Total reported emissions



353 GWh
Renewable energy generated

Table 1: Number of reports by sector

Sector	Number
Others	54
Educational Institutions	43
Local Authorities	32
Integration Joint Boards	30
NHS Boards	20
Transport Partnerships	7
Total	186

What has changed in 10 years of climate change duties reporting?

Since mandatory annual reporting on compliance with Public Bodies Climate Change Duties was first introduced in 2015/16 the number of bodies required to report has increased from 150 to 186. This increase follows the formation of: 30 Integration Joint Boards responsible for the governance, planning, and resourcing of local health and social care services; and national bodies, such as Public Health Scotland, South of Scotland Enterprise and The Scottish National Investment Bank.

The scope and quality of reporting has improved over the last decade, particularly with respect to greenhouse gas emissions accounting, enabling some assessment of trends. For example, progressive decarbonisation of the electricity grid and actions to improve energy efficiency, have resulted in natural gas consumption replacing electricity demand as the leading source of emissions being reported for Scotland’s public sector estate. Improved emissions accounting methodologies and expanded reporting boundaries – to include formerly unreported emissions sources, such as supply chains and commuting – are demonstrating a more mature and comprehensive approach to public sector emissions reporting.

Public bodies have progressively expanded their emissions reduction targets and strengthened governance to monitor and achieve delivery, including more explicit alignment of budgets and resource allocation with targets and emissions reduction pathways. Transparency is improving with more bodies including, for example, progress against emissions targets as part of annual corporate reporting and accounts.

There are now 240 renewable energy installations across the public sector that generated 62% more heat and 56% more electricity than the 191 installations operating in 2015/16. Projects to reduce emissions have achieved annual average savings of 74,840 tonnes of CO₂e. Cumulatively, this is equivalent to avoiding a year of all public sector natural gas emissions.

More bodies are adopting strategic or corporate approaches to assessing climate change risks and are prioritising actions that help ensure business continuity and service resilience, now and in the future, from direct and indirect impacts of climate change.



Headlines

One hundred per cent compliance was achieved for the fourth consecutive reporting period in 2024/25¹. Although the number of bodies subject to mandatory reporting has varied over the years, for a range of reasons, the total remained unchanged at 186, for the second reporting period in a row.

Emissions

1

Scope 1 (direct) emissions are broadly unchanged since 2023/24. An overall 5% reduction since 2015/16 is driven primarily by an 8% net decrease in gas consumption. Warmer winters, combined with increasing public sector estate rationalisation and decarbonisation, have contributed to reduced heating demand, but natural gas use is still the largest source of total reported emissions (25%) and represents 72% of scope 1 emissions. Fleet, which accounts for 20% of scope 1 emissions and 7% of total emissions, increased by 2% since 2023/24 and by 8% since 2015/16. This is despite some evidence of growing fleet decarbonisation, although only 17% of public bodies have adopted the national target of zero tailpipe emissions from fleet by 2030 and 69% of timebound fleet targets are at risk of failing.

2

Scope 2 (indirect) emissions reduced by 7% since 2023/24 and by 63% since 2015/16. This is due mainly to decarbonisation of the UK electricity grid, however, consumption has decreased by nearly 15% in the last decade, due to energy efficiency measures and installation of renewable electricity infrastructure on the public estate, specifically solar panels.

3

Scope 3 (indirect) emissions present a more complex pattern due to more bodies reporting additional emission sources and improvements in reporting methodologies. Following pronounced increases in recent years, procurement emissions were only 2% higher and commuting emissions were 2% lower when compared to 2023/24. Neither emissions source was reported to any material degree prior to 2019/20, however, although both sources are significantly under-reported, they account for one third of total emissions. Reported procurement emissions rank second overall contributing 24% of total emissions.

1 The reporting period spanned 1 January 2024 to 31 August 2025 to accommodate different corporate accounting cycles, including calendar, financial and academic years.

Executive summary continued

Projects

Public bodies are required to report emissions savings from projects delivered within the reporting period. Savings from large-scale capital projects are typically normalised over the contract delivery period which can be 10 years or more, such as for energy-from-waste (EfW) facilities.

Total reported **project emissions savings are 4% lower than 2023/24**. Waste projects continue to dominate, representing 43% of total savings, as a result of new EfW facilities being commissioned. The most substantive change is a 40% increase in emissions savings from electricity projects (accounting for 15% of total savings). This is due principally to new solar projects serving Scottish Water assets and a pioneering hydro energy generation scheme in East Lothian.

Renewables

Adopting renewable energy generation systems on public sector estates is a key mechanism for reducing emissions. While on-site renewable generation does not address energy demand it enhances energy resilience, although broader sustainability trade-offs should still be considered.

Total renewable energy generation increased 8% since 2023/24. Renewable heat generation increased 5% and renewable electricity generation increased 14%, representing 5% of natural gas consumption and 5% of UK grid consumption in 2024/25, respectively.

Targets

Many bodies have made strong public commitments on contributing towards Scotland’s policy on becoming a net zero nation by 2045. Of the 562 targets reported by public bodies – a 10% increase over 2023/24 – 46% are timebound, meaning they either have a delivery date or a fixed timescale. Targets encompassing all emissions still dominate, comprising 35% of all timebound targets. Some 41% of timebound targets appear to be behind on progress, particularly those concerning waste, fleet and scope 1 emissions. Alignment with national policy targets has not changed materially since 2023/24 other than nine more bodies having adopted net zero scope 1 emissions by 2045, increasing public sector adoption from 66% to 72% (excluding Integration Joint Boards).

There have been marginal improvements in bodies aligning spending plans and resource use with emissions reduction targets, but 42% are still providing no or limited evidence, the majority of which are IJBs. Transparency on progress towards meeting emissions reduction targets has improved with 40% of public bodies including updates within annual accounts and corporate reports, compared with only 33% in 2023/24. A further 42% of bodies either publish progress on-line or are planning to do so.

Adaptation

All public bodies need to assess climate change risks commensurate with their statutory responsibilities, roles and functions.

Fewer bodies responded incorrectly on mitigation measures, down to 14% from 16% in 2023/24. Risk assessment activity has been maturing since analysis was introduced in 2021/22. The trend continued during 2024/25 with 6% of bodies formerly reporting no or limited risk assessment to undertaking a comprehensive or advanced approach to assessing climate change risks.

Action to address climate change risks and strengthen resilience has continued improving since 2021/22, however, progress is slower than for risk assessments. Some delay in translating risk assessments into adaptation action plans is to be expected, but the limited maturity of approaches in certain sectors warrants further investigation to understand what support may be needed.

Corporate emissions

Emissions analysis is based solely on reported emissions data and other information provided in public bodies' annual reports². The IJB sector is excluded as the majority reference emissions reported by the respective NHS board or local authority.

Data coverage

Public bodies report corporate greenhouse gas emissions³ arising from the operation of their estate, assets and services.

Table 3 summarises the percentage of each sector reporting key emission sources, ranked according to scale. Reporting should reflect the material sources applicable to a public body's operations. Not all emission sources are relevant for every public body. For example, medical gases and or process related emissions do not apply to certain sectors, many bodies do not operate their own transport fleet. As a result, 100% sector coverage

across all emission categories is neither expected nor appropriate. Procurement and commuting are significantly under-reported across all sectors.

Although data gaps remain, reporting of specific sources has improved over time (Table 2). A notable imbalance persists, however, between bodies reporting commuting emissions and those reporting on homeworking emissions when correlated with staff full-time equivalents (FTEs). Homeworking emissions were reported by 120 bodies, accounting for 73% of staff, whereas commuting emissions were reported by 46 bodies, representing only 28% of total staff.

Table 2: Number of bodies reporting specific emission sources

Emission source	2015/16	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Procurement	1	56	68	75
Commuting	3	34 (21% of FTEs)	44 (26% of total FTEs)	46 (28% of total FTEs)
Homeworking	N/A	117 (62% of total FTEs)	117 (70% of total FTEs)	120 (73% of total FTEs)
Medical gases	N/A	11	15 ⁴	14
Refrigerants	5	38	43	51



² All Public Bodies Climate Change Duties Reports, submitted since 2015/16, are available on the [SSN website](#).

³ See the [GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard](#)

⁴ Corrected from 16 in 2023/24 report as a result of data checks

Corporate emissions continued

Table 3: Percentage of sectors reporting emission sources

Emission source	Local Authorities	NHS Boards	Educational Institutions	Others	Transport Partnerships	Comments
S1 Natural gas	91%	70%	91%	89%	29%	The three island local authority areas are not connected to a local gas grid, so 100% reporting is not feasible.
S3 Procurement	6%	35%	74%	54%	71%	Every sector should be 100%, with no or few exceptions.
S2 Grid electricity	100%	95%	100%	94%	57%	Shared services agreements, accounts for <100% in some sectors.
S3 Staff commuting	16%	10%	53%	28%	43%	Significant under-reporting across all sectors.
S1 Fleet	100%	90%	74%	57%	29%	Not all public bodies have a corporate fleet.
S3 Waste	97%	90%	93%	78%	29%	Shared services agreements accounts for <100% in some sectors.
S3 Business travel - flights	34%	60%	74%	81%	57%	Some under-reporting, particularly by local authorities.
S3 Business travel - road	100%	100%	79%	89%	71%	Possibly some under-reporting.
S1 Other heating & fuels	91%	70%	49%	33%	0%	Any under-reporting probably insignificant.
S1 Processes	NR	0%	2%	7%	NR	Irrelevant for most bodies.
S3 Homeworking	75%	50%	84%	83%	71%	Some under-reporting across all sectors.
S1 Medical gases	NR	70%	0%	0%	NR	Not relevant to most bodies, but NHS (possibly Others and Education) under-reporting.
S2 Purchased heat & steam	9%	10%	2%	6%	NR	Extent of any under-reporting uncertain but probably small.
S1 Refrigerants	6%	65%	53%	20%	0	Possible under-reporting, particularly by local authorities, but fugitive, not steady source.
S3 Water & sewage	97%	90%	100%	83%	43%	Shared services agreements, accounts for <100% in some sectors.

Corporate emissions continued

Changes in emissions by scope (Fig 3)

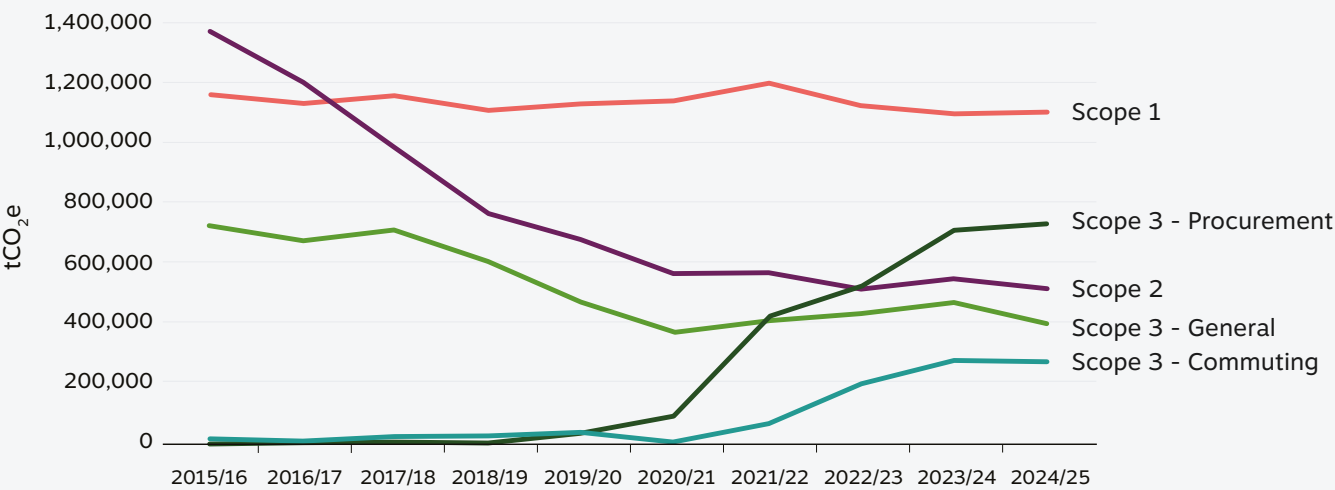
Scope 1 (direct) emissions have not changed materially since 2023/24. A 5% reduction since 2015/16 is due largely to fluctuations in gas consumption, discussed below.

Scope 2 (indirect) emissions reduced by 7% since 2023/24 and by 63% since 2015/16. This is due mainly to decarbonisation of the UK electricity grid supply, although consumption has also fallen, as discussed below.

Scope 3 (indirect) emissions present a more complex pattern influenced by more bodies reporting additional emission sources and changes in methodologies to improve emission estimates. Procurement and commuting contribute >80% of total scope 3 emissions but, following sharp increases in recent years, there have been marginal changes since last year; **procurement increasing 2% and commuting decreasing 2%.** **General scope 3 emissions⁵ declined 15% since 2023/24 and by 45% since 2015/16.** These and other observed changes are discussed further below.



Figure 3: Emissions by scopes and changes since 2015/16 and 2023/24



	% change since 2023/24	% change since 2015/16
Scope 1	<1%	-5%
Scope 2	-7%	-63%
Scope 3 - General	-15%	-45%
Scope 3 - Procurement	2%	N/A
Scope 3 - Commuting	-2%	1402%

5 Typically includes emissions related to business travel, waste, water use and staff working from home.

Corporate emissions continued

Total combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions have decreased 2% since last year and by 36% since 2015/16 (Fig 4). Changes were marginal across all sectors except for the education (-8%) and transport sectors (-49%) although the latter change is immaterial in this context, given the comparatively small footprint compared with the other sectors.

Scope 3 emissions present a mixed picture following the increases observed across all sectors in 2023/24 (Fig 5). The Education sector remains the largest contributor; however, after several years of steep increases, emissions have now fallen by 26%, primarily due to reduced student commuting and a revised methodology for determining student relocation emissions⁶. The NHS sector shows the greatest change with reported emissions increasing 56%. The biggest contributors to this change are a further two NHS boards now reporting commuting emissions (20%), one of which also reported procurement emissions for the first time (13% increase). Changes are less pronounced for the remaining sectors.

Figure 4: Total scope 1 & 2 emissions by sector and changes since last year

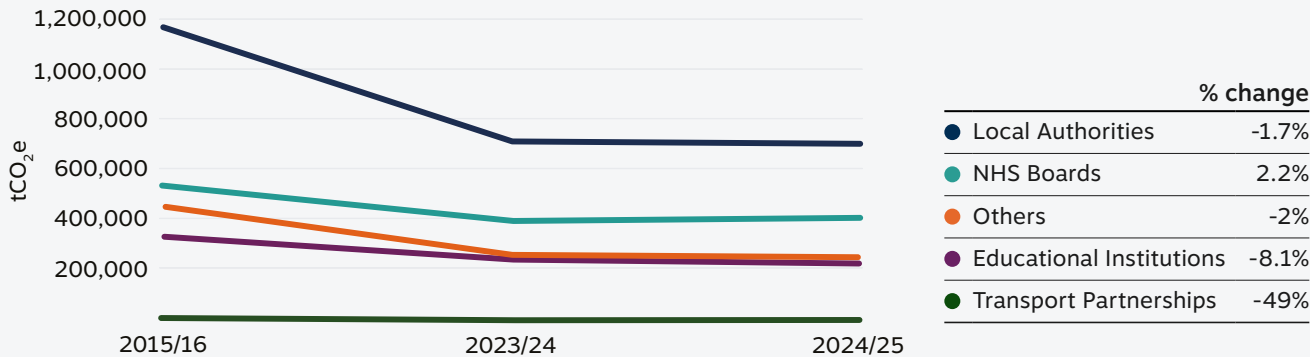
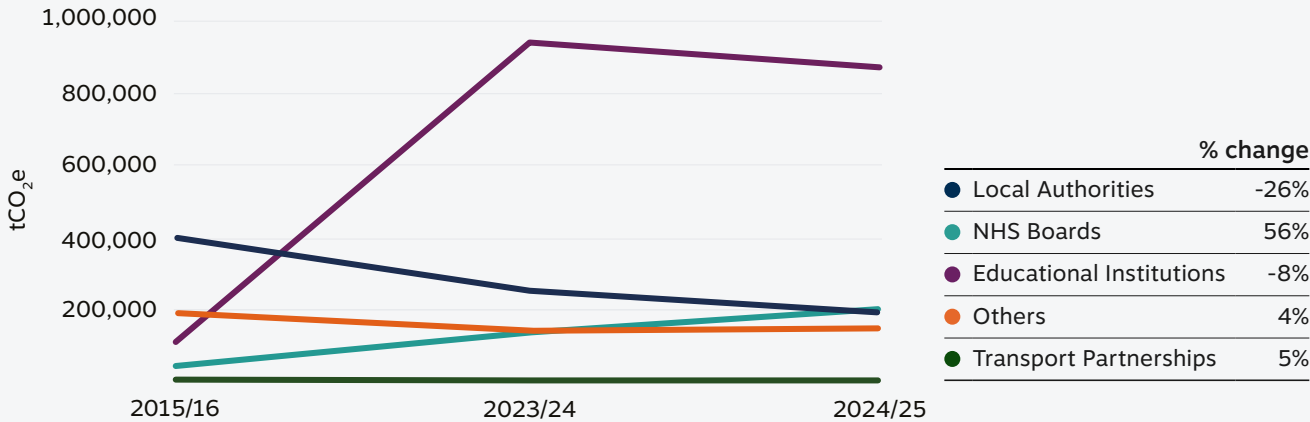


Figure 5: Scope 3 emissions by sector and changes since 2023/24



6 Some universities have been reporting international student travel between term times, in addition to daily student commuting.

Corporate emissions continued

Key changes in significant sources of reported emissions

Changes in reported emissions arise from a range of factors. These include intentional actions to reduce emissions through performance management, project delivery, and operational adjustments, as well as indirect impacts linked to organisational efficiency measures, service redesign, or cost reduction strategies. Wider socio economic and political conditions also play a role. Although detailed analysis is beyond the scope of this report, some key factors identified this year include:

- annual emission factor changes, in particular for the UK electricity grid and for waste disposal;
- changes in response rates, particularly for scope 3 sources;
- changes to reporting boundaries to include or exclude specific sources such as municipal waste;
- improved monitoring and new methodologies to estimate emissions, from commuting in particular;
- improved control of fugitive emissions from refrigerants;
- changes in service delivery or wider functions, including estate rationalisation;
- funding and capacity constraints limiting effective monitoring, reporting, and delivery of emissions-reduction measures.

Table 4 compares percentage changes for the main emission source families. These source families include scope 3 well-to-tank emissions (only if reported) and all scope 3 transport and distribution emissions (based on scope 2 electricity consumption).

Table 4: Changes in emissions by source family

Rank ⁷	Source	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)			% Change since	
		2015/16	2023/24	2024/25	2015/16	2023/24
26%	Natural gas	843,615	798,740 ⁸	788,310	-7%	-1%
24%	Procurement	NA	713,160	729,631	NA	2%
20%	Electricity	1,550,894	620,584	594,426	-62%	-4%
9%	Commuting	18,193	278,573	273,257	1402%	-2%
7%	Fleet	207,559	219,269	224,339	8%	2%
3%	Business travel	136,532	103,302	101,517	-26%	-2%
3%	Waste	314,744	153,569	85,215	-73%	-45%
2%	Other heating fuel	133,536	71,770	70,743	-47%	-1%
2%	Processes	47,772	67,397	63,480	33%	-6%
1%	Homeworking	NA	39,241	37,215	NA	-5%
1%	Medical gases	NA	21,451	23,908	NA	11%
<1%	Refrigerants	620	5,173	13,200	2029%	155%
<1%	Purchased heat and steam	NA	6,512 ⁹	5,322	NA	-18%
<1%	Water and sewage	13,655	5,166	4,447	-67%	-14%

⁷ Rank – percentage of total public sector reported emissions

⁸ Retrospective reporting error – emissions re-allocated from Purchased heat following quality assurance check with body.

⁹ Retrospective reporting error – emissions re-allocated to Natural gas following quality assurance check with body.

Corporate emissions continued

Sources are ranked according to the percentage share of the total 2024/25 emissions footprint, so modest changes in a high-ranking source are more consequential than larger changes in a low-ranking source. Interpretation of this data should also take account of data coverage discussed above (Table 3).

The top six ranked source families, accounting for 90% of total reported emissions, show marginal variations since last year. Some of the key sources and significant changes are discussed further below.¹⁰

Natural gas scope 1 emissions reduced a marginal 2.1% since last year, having fallen 9% since 2015/16 (Fig. 6). This reduction is driven by gas consumption dropping by a net 8.3% since 2015/16 with year-on-year variability (Fig. 7).

Grid electricity scope 2 emissions decreased by 6%¹¹ since last year and by 62% since 2015/16. The main reason for the large decline over the last decade is progressive decarbonisation of the fuel mix supplying the UK grid, resulting in a net 55% reduction of the UK grid emission factor¹² (Fig. E6). The emission factor increased more than 7% in 2023 due to geo-political impacts affecting fuel supplies, before dropping 15% in 2025. The impact of this significant reduction will become more evident in 2025/26 reports when the majority of public bodies reporting on a financial year basis will adopt the 2025 emission factor.

Scope 2 electricity consumption decreased for the first time since successive increases following an 8% decline in 2020/21 during the peak of the pandemic (Figs. 8 and 9). Consumption has dropped 14.8% since 2015/16.

Figure 6: Natural gas scope 1 emissions since 2015/16 and percentage change year-on-year

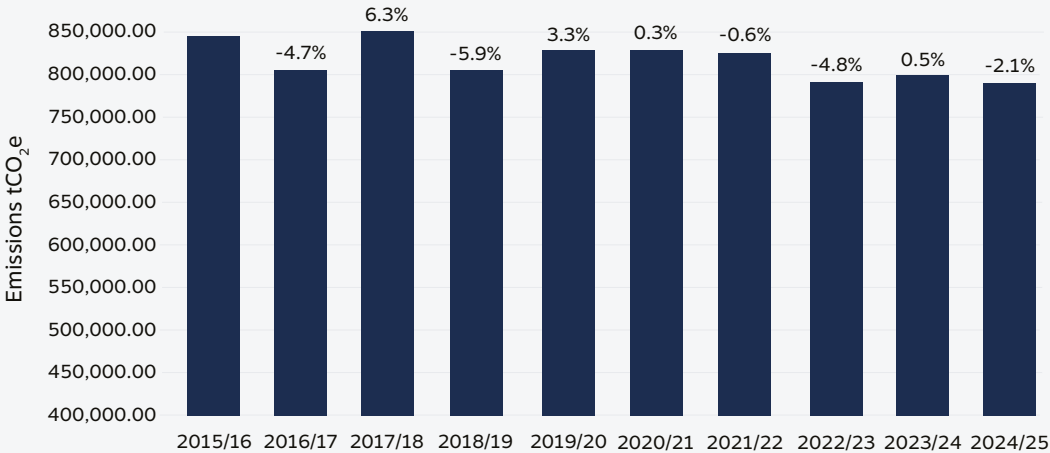
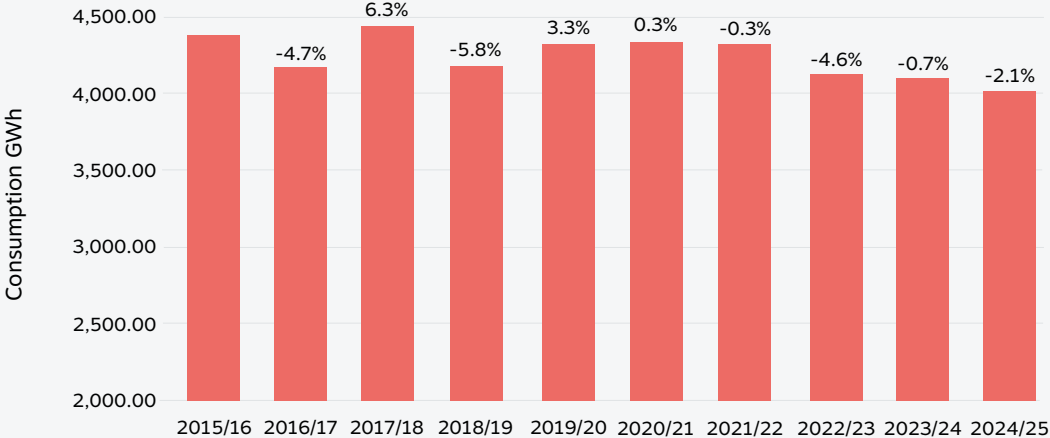


Figure 7: Natural gas consumption since 2015/16 and percentage change year-on-year



10 Changes are discussed in relation to the main emission scope, not including associated scope 3 contributions as presented in the source family.
11 4% reduction in Table E3 includes scope 3 transmission and distribution and well-to-tank electricity emissions.
12 Due to 39 bodies in the Education sector reporting according to the academic year, the grid factor shown in the chart is a weighted average for any two successive reporting periods.

Corporate emissions continued

Figure 8: Scope 2 electricity emissions percentage change year-on-year and weighted average UK grid emission factor since 2015/16

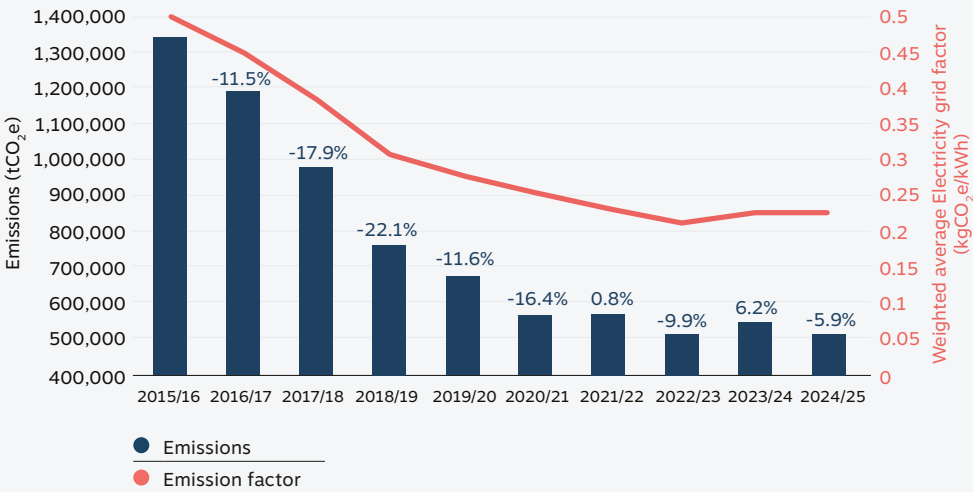
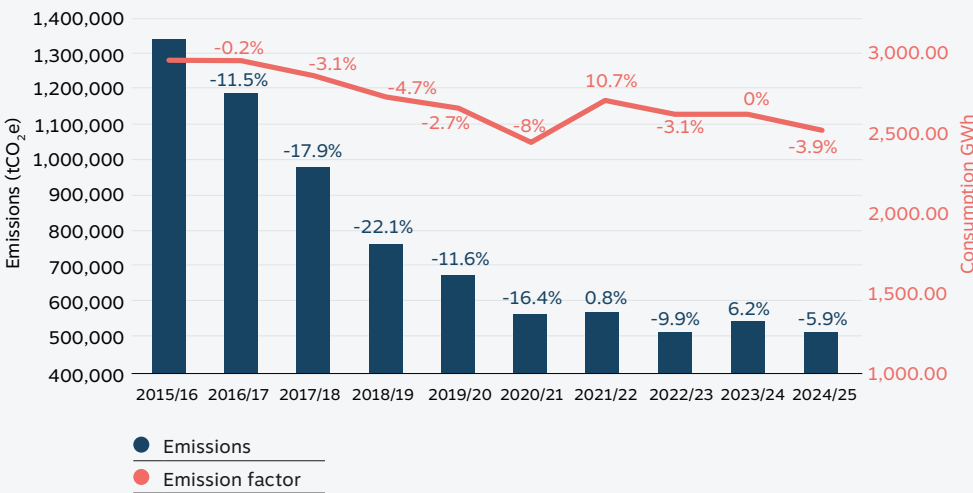


Figure 9: Year-on-year changes in scope 2 electricity emissions and consumption



Why does the UK electricity grid factor change?

“The UK electricity factor is prone to fluctuate from year to year as the fuel mix consumed in UK power stations (and auto-generators) and the proportion of net imported electricity changes.

These annual changes can be large as the factor depends very heavily on the relative prices of coal and natural gas as well as fluctuations in peak demand and renewables. Given the importance of this factor, the explanation for fluctuations will be presented here henceforth.

In the 2019 GHG Conversion Factors, there was a 10% decrease in the UK Electricity CO₂e factor compared to the previous year. In the 2020 update, the CO₂e factor decreased (compared with 2019) again by 9%. In the 2021 update, the CO₂e factor again decreased by 9% (in comparison to the 2020 update). The above decreases are all due to a decrease in coal use in electricity generation and an increase in renewable generation.

In the 2025 update, the UK Electricity CO₂e factor has reduced by approximately 15% since 2024. The decrease is due to less natural gas use in power stations, an increase in renewable energy, and an increase in net imports of relatively low carbon electricity.”

➔ [Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2025, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, UK Government, June 2025](#)



Corporate emissions continued

“Building emissions” from heating and powering the public sector estate have reduced by 42% since 2015/16 and by 3% since 2023/24. Local authorities reported 587,077 tCO₂e of building emissions in 2024/25 which is 46% lower than 2015/16 and 3% lower than last year.

Procurement emissions increased by just 2%, but they remain the second-largest source of public sector emissions. More than half of public bodies still do not report this activity, largely due to the absence of an agreed standard methodology – particularly for approaches that move beyond basic spend-based calculations – as well as the complexity and high uncertainty of estimates.

The Education sector is still the most advanced, though methodologies remain predominantly spend-based, which does not directly reflect the emissions intensity of product supply chains or services.

Commuting emissions fell by 2% (Table 5). Despite being significantly under-reported, commuting contributes approximately 9% of the public sector’s total reported emissions. Four of the largest universities reported notable decreases in commuting emissions. As mentioned above, this is due partly to a revised methodology for estimating student “relocation” travel but also less relocation travel emissions were reported which may reflect declines in international student enrolments¹³.

Reported waste emissions decreased 45% due to more local authorities excluding municipal waste from their corporate boundary. Changes in waste disposal emission factors have also played a part, notably the 2024 waste combustion factor is less than a third of the 2023 value.

Medical gas emissions increased 11% since 2023/24 despite one less body reporting emissions this year, meaning that the actual increase in reported emissions is probably closer to 16%. As mentioned above, there is some under-reporting of medical gas emissions, but with the development and progressive adoption of lower global warming potential options, the 1% share of the public sector emissions footprint is expected to decline further.



Table 5: Commuting emissions

Sector	No. of bodies reporting commuting emissions		Reported commuting emissions (tCO ₂ e)		Change since 2023/24
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	
● Educational Institutions	25	23	260,914	210,865	-19%
● NHS Boards	0	2	0	39,379	N/A
● Local Authorities	4	5	13,812	14,389	4%
● Others	12	15	3,843	8,621	124%
● Transport Partnerships	3	1	4	2	-50%
Total	44	46	278,573	273,256	-2%

13 New student data from HESA shows sudden, sharp falls in international students coming to Scotland’s universities, Universities Scotland, March 2025

Corporate emissions continued

Emission sources by sector

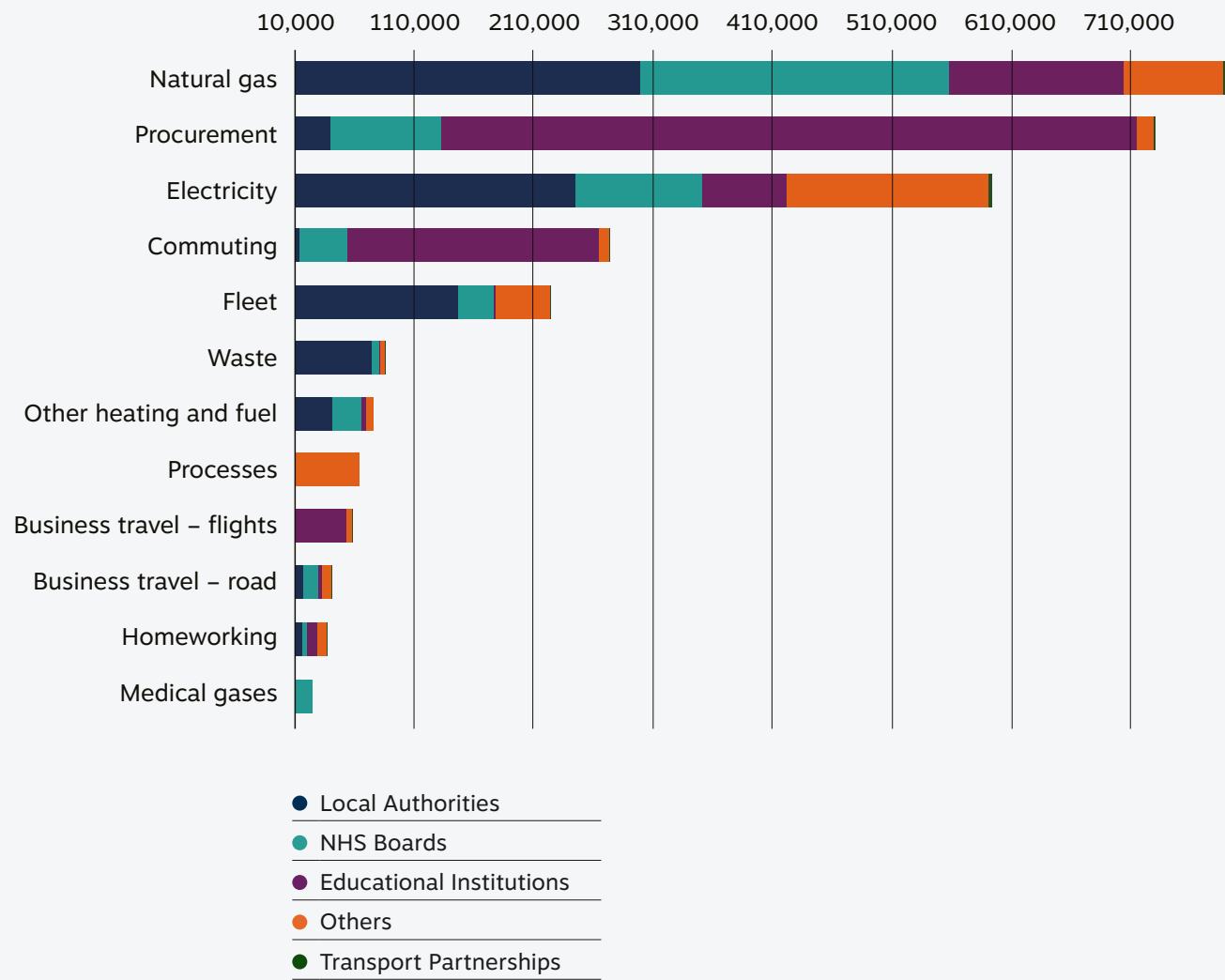
Figure 10 illustrates the distribution of emission sources across sectors, highlighting where particular sources – such as procurement – are concentrated and where reporting is more evenly spread. The NHS Boards and Local Authorities sectors account for a large share of natural gas emissions arising from the heating of hospitals, large school estates and care homes.

The education sector leads on reporting procurement emissions. Much of the data is derived from spend based methodologies rather than emission-based factors, so it provides only a broad indication of actual emissions.

Commuting emissions remain substantially under-reported across all sectors. Educational Institutions currently report the highest share and are expected to continue doing so as more universities incorporate student “relocation” emissions linked to travel between term times, including international journeys, although international student recruitment has declined recently, as mentioned above.

Local Authorities account for the majority of waste-related emissions due to their responsibility for municipal waste collection and disposal. These emissions are not always distinguished from corporate waste, but separate reporting may offer additional value in future years. Not all local authorities report municipal waste or include within their reporting boundary.

Figure 10: Sector share of total emission sources > 15,000 tCO₂e



Projects

Emissions reduction projects are planned activities intended to reduce carbon and other GHG emissions.

Table 6: Examples of emissions reduction projects

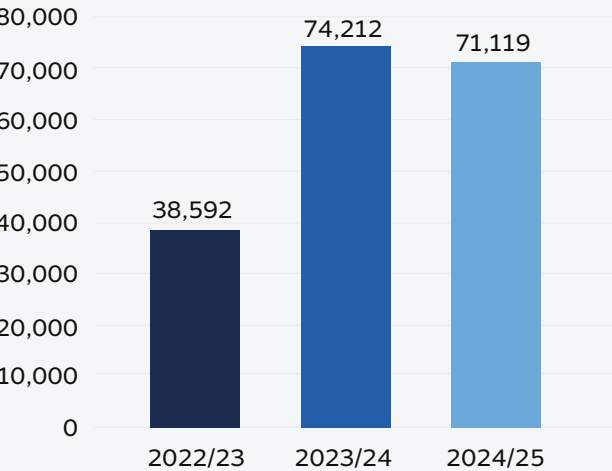
Electricity	Heating	Fleet	Business travel	Waste	Water
					
LED lighting upgrades including estate and street lighting Battery upgrades Installation of submetering Switch off schemes to reduce consumption	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS) upgrades Switch off schemes to reduce consumption Electrifying commercial kitchens Efficiency upgrades (insulation, glazing etc.) Boiler upgrades and replacement	Expansion of electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure Fleet replacement with hybrid and electric vehicles Adoption of hydrotreated vegetable oil to replace diesel	Sustainable business travel policies, travel hierarchies Active travel investment	Minimisation, recovery, recycling and energy-from-waste Food waste hubs and campaigns Furniture and electrical equipment recycling schemes	Waterless urinals Water efficiency measures

Projects continued

Project savings by emission source

Public bodies are required to report emissions savings from projects delivered within the reporting period only, not for the project lifetime. Savings from large-scale capital projects are typically normalised over the contract delivery period which can be 10 years or more, such as for energy-from-waste (EfW) facilities. Quality assurance checks are conducted where savings appear unusually high or are missing relative to the previous year’s submission, although only significant anomalies can be followed-up within the time available.

Figure 11: Total project emissions savings per reporting period (tCO₂e)



Total reported project emissions savings are 4% lower than last year but remain 84% higher than 2022/23, (Fig. 11).

A breakdown of project emissions savings by type shows waste projects continuing to dominate, representing more than 43% of all reported savings, (Fig 12). The nearly fifteen-fold increase in waste project savings since 2022/23 reflects the commissioning of EfW facilities in response to the ban on landfilling biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) which commenced 31 December 2025 and takes full effect 1st January 2028¹⁴. Emissions savings are expected to rise substantially in the coming years as additional EfW plants come on-line in [Irvine](#) and at the [South Clyde Energy Centre](#).

There has been minimal change in emissions savings from natural gas projects, however, these now exceed project emissions savings grouped under the other category¹⁵ which have declined by 11%, mainly due to lower savings reported by Scottish Water, and from peatland restoration and carbon sequestration projects.

Emissions savings from electricity projects increased by 40% since 2023/24, principally due to several new solar projects serving Scottish Water assets and a [pioneering new type of hydro energy generation scheme at an East Lothian reservoir](#), believed to be the first of its kind in Europe.



14 See more information on the [landfill ban](#), including a [Temporary regulatory position statement \(TRPS\) on the Ban on Landfilling Biodegradable Municipal Waste](#), SEPA, 29 October 2025.
15 Other project types include sequestration, peatland restoration, medical gas use, and procurement activity.

Projects continued

Scottish Water Solar Projects

- [£1 million solar scheme completed in Fife](#)
- [Solar Scheme Gowan’s Terrace, Perth](#)
- [£1.3 million solar scheme powering Scottish Water site in Alloa](#)
- [Work on £1.4 Million Solar Project in Inverness Complete](#)
- [Solar Scheme Set to Help Power Gorbals Water Pumps](#)

At the lower end of the scale, a 93% increase in emissions savings from business travel projects is due to revisions to travel policies leading to reduced air travel. By contrast, savings from projects aimed at reducing reliance on heating fuels (other than natural gas) have fallen by 59%. This may be due to a reporting error which highlights issues with inconsistencies in how bodies report multi-annual projects and when emissions savings become part of normal operations.

Emissions savings from changes to public sector fleet have reduced by 31%. A small but growing number of bodies are adopting hydro-treated vegetable oil (HVO) to displace diesel in heavy fleet vehicles, however, there are issues concerning the sustainability of global HVO supply chains¹⁶.

Project savings by sector

The Local Authorities sector continues to deliver the largest overall project savings, driven primarily by diverting BMW from landfill, as outlined above. Scottish Water projects accounted for most of the 9% increase in savings observed for the Others sector.

The NHS and the Education sectors reported lower savings, declining by 19% and 16%, respectively, due mainly to fewer natural gas projects being reported compared to 2023/24. Strathclyde Partnership for Transport (SPT) saved 29 tCO₂e of emissions from fleet decarbonisation and the decommissioning of selected IT servers, not shown in Figure 13 due to scale.

Figure 12: Project savings by type since 2022/23 and change since 2023/24

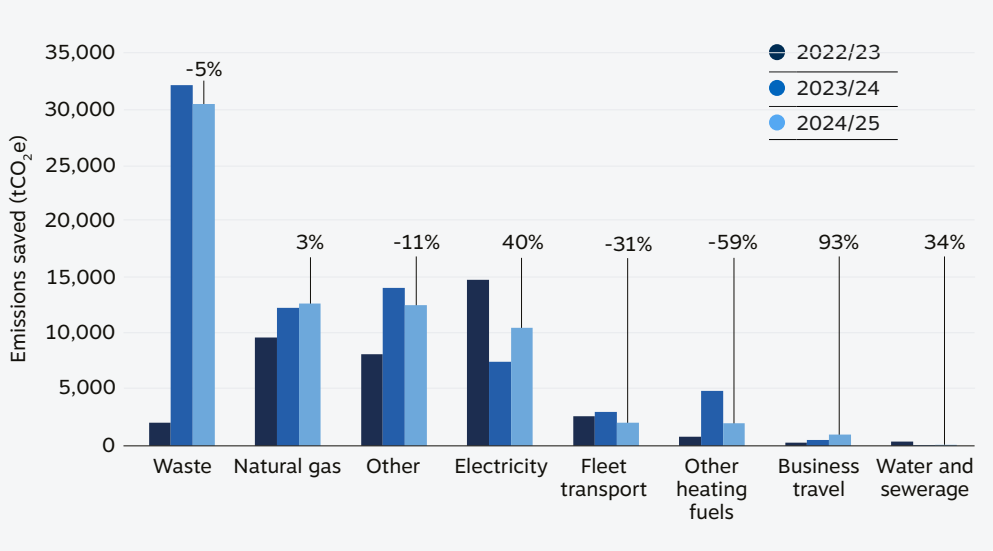
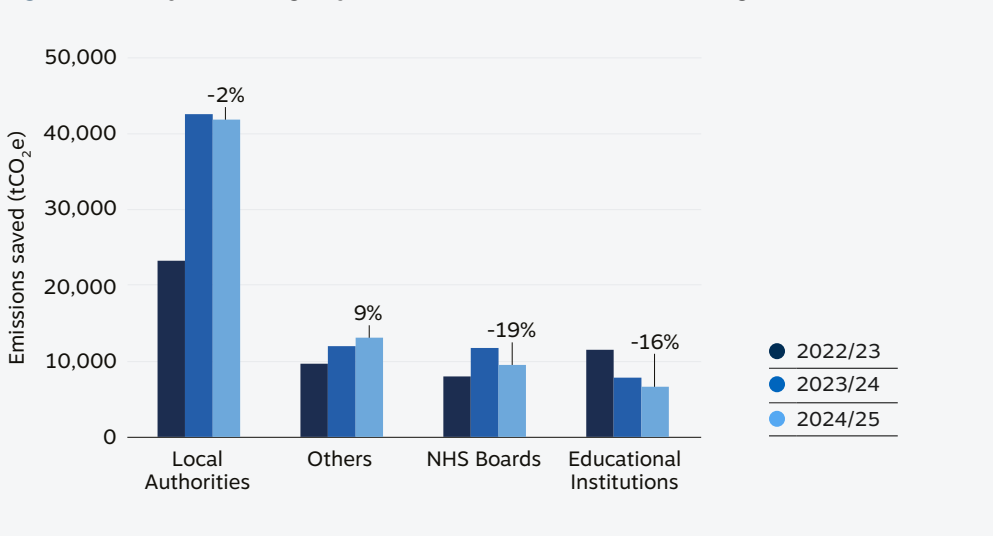


Figure 13: Project savings by sector since 2022/23 and change since 2023/24

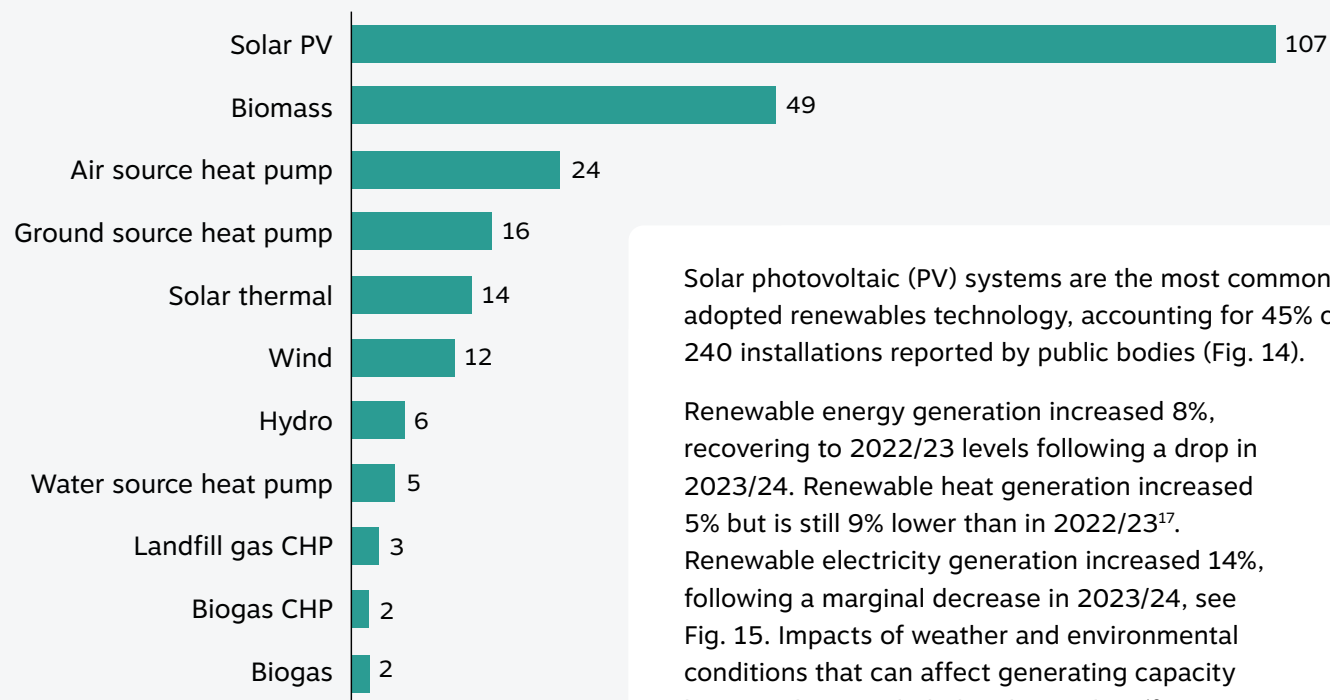


16 UK investigating claims green fuel contains virgin palm oil, BBC April 2025.
 See also [The Road Transport Fuel Associations comment on the BBC article](#), April 2025 and [Balfour Beatty's Position Paper](#), 2024.

Renewables

Adopting renewable energy generation systems on public sector estates is a key mechanism for reducing emissions. While such measures primarily address supply-side emissions rather than reducing overall energy demand, they can still deliver meaningful long-term efficiencies – particularly for larger estates with high energy needs. While broader sustainability trade-offs may need to be considered, on-site renewable generation can also enhance resilience, especially for remote or off-grid assets.

Figure 14: Number of renewable energy installations by type



Solar photovoltaic (PV) systems are the most commonly adopted renewables technology, accounting for 45% of 240 installations reported by public bodies (Fig. 14).

Renewable energy generation increased 8%, recovering to 2022/23 levels following a drop in 2023/24. Renewable heat generation increased 5% but is still 9% lower than in 2022/23¹⁷. Renewable electricity generation increased 14%, following a marginal decrease in 2023/24, see Fig. 15. Impacts of weather and environmental conditions that can affect generating capacity have not been included in this analysis¹⁸.

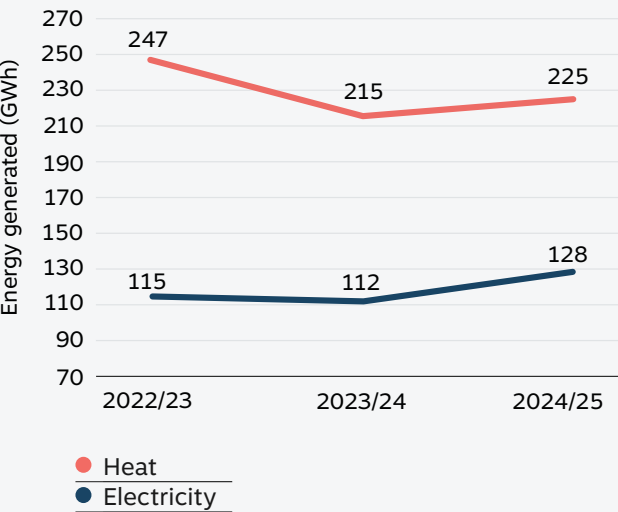


¹⁷ 2023/24 renewable heat generation amended from 252 to 215 GWh following the discovery of a retrospective reporting error while undertaking quality assurance checks with a local authority.

¹⁸ Sun, wind and rainfall can impact renewable energy generation, see for example “Renewable energy and the effects of wind and solar droughts”, UK Government Office for Science, 21 November 2023.

Renewable energy generation continued

Figure 15: Renewable energy generation since 2022/23



Sector breakdown

The total number of bodies reporting renewable energy generation is still 59% with the same sector share as last year: all but one local authority; two thirds of NHS Boards and over half of the Education sector.

Local authorities generated just over 40% of reported renewable energy, more than 80% of which was renewable heat. The Others sector continues to dominate renewable electricity generation but 96% is solely from Scottish Water assets which also generated 88% of renewable heat reported by the sector.

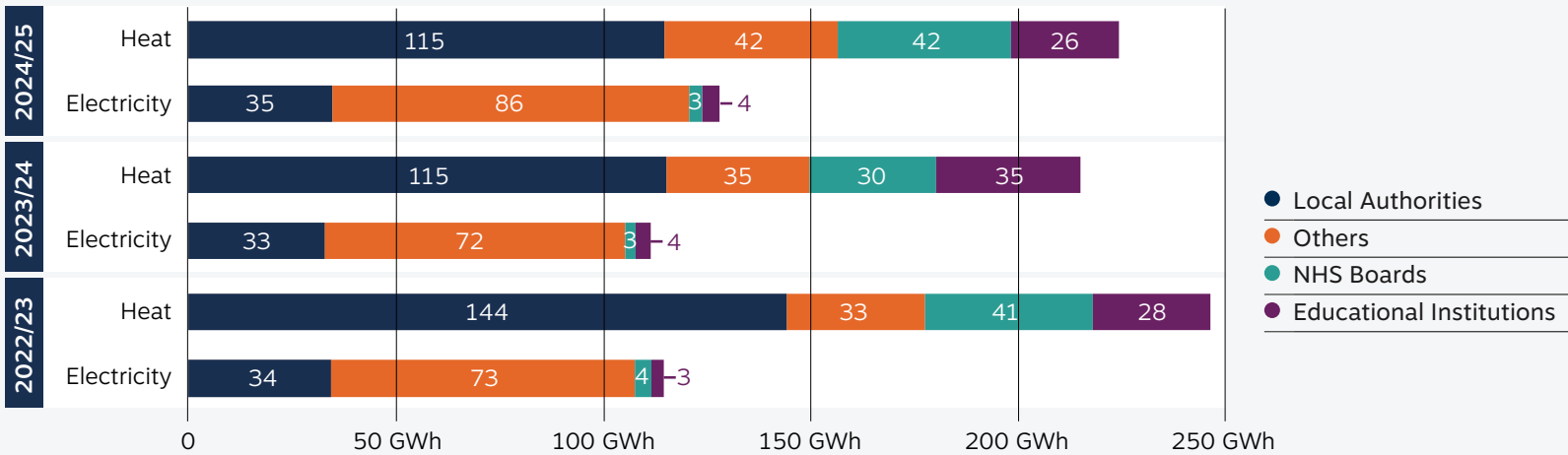
The transport partnerships remained static, generating 0.01 GWh of renewable electricity with no renewable heat. None of the IJBs report renewable energy generation as they are co-located within the corresponding local authority or NHS estate.

Emissions savings

Emissions displaced as a result of generating renewable energy on-site can be estimated from renewable energy generation data. The efficiency of savings varies, especially for electricity, in relation to the rate of UK grid decarbonisation.

Total renewable energy generation equates to emissions savings of c.74,000 tCO₂e, 2.4% of total reported emissions. Renewable heat generation represents 5% of natural gas consumption and renewable electricity represents 5% of UK grid consumption by Scotland’s public sector for the 2024/25 reporting period.

Figure 16: Renewable energy generation by sector since 2022/23

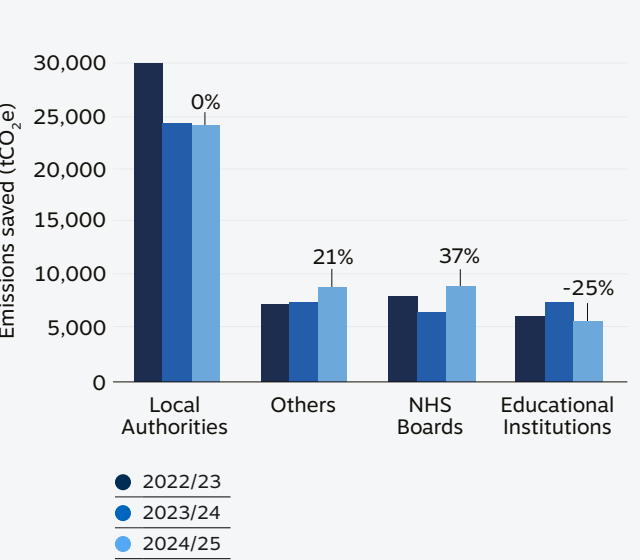


Renewable energy generation continued

Renewable heat

Local Authorities remains the lead sector for emissions savings from renewable heat generation, although sector savings have not changed since 2023/24 (Fig. 17). Savings across the NHS and Others sectors are now almost equal, following increases of 37% and 21%, respectively. The sharp rise in NHS savings was driven largely by increased biomass capacity at [University Hospital Ayr](#). In contrast, the Education sector recorded a 25% reduction in emissions savings, mainly due to lower output from biomass boilers – particularly from the University of St. Andrew’s biomass plant.

Figure 17: Renewable heat emissions savings by sector since 2022/23 and latest change



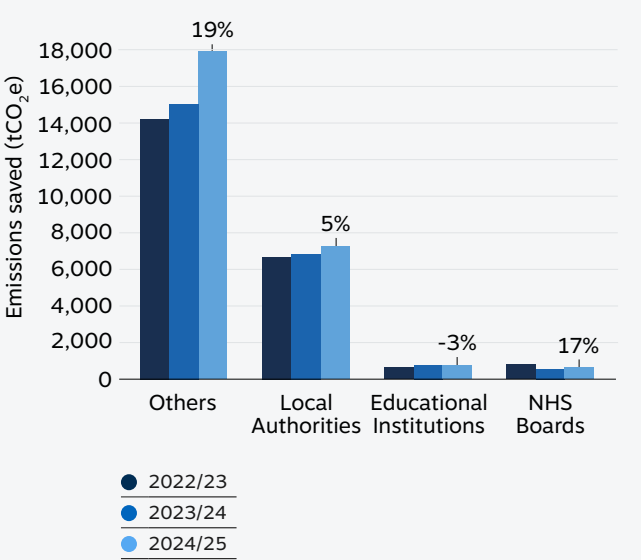
Renewable electricity

An average 3% decrease in the electricity grid intensity factor contributed to a:

- 19% increase in emissions savings in the Others sector, driven mainly by Scottish Water’s solar PV generation; and
- 5% increase in emissions savings across the Local Authorities sector.

The Education and NHS sectors continue to report marginal savings although NHS savings increased 17% due to increased capacity at NHS Grampian.

Figure 18: Renewable electricity emissions savings by sector since 2022/23 and latest change



🎯 Emission targets

Many public bodies have made strong public commitments contributing towards Scotland's national policy on becoming a net zero nation by 2045.

This analysis is based solely on what individual public bodies reported for the 2024/25 period. As stated in last year's report, this may not fully reflect collective commitments announced previously by specific sectors; for example, NHS Scotland's aim to become a net zero health service by 2040, and the Scottish Funding Council's reference to a 2040 net zero target for Scotland's colleges and a 2045 net zero target for Scotland's universities. Most IJBs do not report on targets or they reference the corresponding NHS board or local authority report. The IJB sector is therefore excluded from this analysis of targets with the exceptions being semi-quantitative assessments of how bodies are aligning spending plans and resource use with emissions-reduction targets, and the extent to which they publish progress towards achieving these targets.

Targets by type

Table 7 shows the number of targets by type reported since 2022/23. The total number of reported targets has increased 10% since 2023/24. The largest material changes are a 30% increase in **Scope 3** targets (driven primarily by one university), a 24% increase in **Fleet** targets, and a 19% increase in **Scope 1** targets. **Water targets** have risen by 33%, although this represents an absolute increase of only three targets. **All emissions** remains the most commonly reported target type, accounting for 28% of all reported targets, an increase of 5% compared to 2023/24.

Targets by sector

All sectors, other than NHS Boards, have reported more targets than in 2023/24. All Local Authorities continue to report on one or more targets and every other sector, bar Transport Partnerships, has more bodies reporting at least one target, reflected in the average sector percentage increasing by a marginal two percentage points to 81%.

A more detailed breakdown of target types per sector is provided in Table 9.



Emission targets continued

Table 7: Target types per reporting period

Target type	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	% Change since 2023/24
All emissions	169	153	160	5%
Energy use in buildings	83	77	80	4%
Waste	66	64	69	8%
Scope 3	25	46	60	30%
Fleet	45	41	51	24%
Scope 1	25	31	37	19%
Other ¹⁹	24	25	27	8%
Scopes 1 and 2	9	23	26	13%
Business travel	16	27	25	-7%
Scope 2	13	13	15	15%
Water	9	9	12	33%
Total	484	509	562	10%

Table 8: Total targets

Sector	Total number of targets		Percentage of sector with at least one target	
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25
Local Authorities	138	155	100%	100%
NHS Boards	88	88	80%	85%
Educational Institutions	105	117	81%	84%
Others	173	194	76%	81%
Transport Partnerships	5	8	57%	57%
Total targets	509	562 (10% increase)	79²⁰	81%

¹⁹ **Other** covers a variety of one-off target types, ranging from tree-planting to staff development.

²⁰ Updated to correct an error in the 2023/24 report.

Table 9: Number of target types per sector

National policy target	No. of bodies per sector					Totals
	Others	Local Authorities	Educational Institutions	NHS Boards	Transport Partnerships	
All emissions	44	60	38	16	2	160
Energy in buildings	24	24	14	18	0	80
Scope 3	25	16	10	18	0	69
Waste	27	5	14	11	3	60
Transport	13	19	5	14	0	51
Scope 1	22	7	8	0	0	37
Scopes 1 and 2	8	11	6	2	0	27
Other	6	4	10	4	2	26
Staff travel	11	3	7	3	1	25
Scope 2	7	5	3	0	0	15
Water use	7	1	2	2	0	12
Total	194	155	117	88	8	562

Emission targets continued

Tracking progress against targets

The diversity of targets set by public bodies and the limitations of the current reporting template continue to present challenges for undertaking robust analysis. Only those targets that state an absolute or percentage reduction, either by a set date or over a specified time period, enable some elementary assessment of progress and trends. Time-bound and measurable targets represent less than half of total reported targets. Although there are 7% more timebound targets compared to 2023/24, 41% of these are now behind schedule. Those of most significance (where more than 50% of the total targets are at risk) are **Scope 1, Waste, Fleet, Other** and **Scope 3** (Table 10).

Alignment with national policy targets

There has been minimal change since last year in the number of bodies adopting targets that align with relevant national policy targets (Table 11). The only sum change is a further eight bodies – from across all sectors except Transport Partnerships – adopting **Net zero scope 1 emissions by 2045**²¹. Adoption of **Zero heat in building emissions** and **Zero fleet emissions** targets remains markedly low.

21 Analysis includes more broadly defined target types such as **Scopes 1 and 2**.
 22 Some 2023/24 totals published in last year’s report have been revised due to more granular analysis and methodological improvements to target-type classification.
 23 Brackets indicate change since 2023/24.
 24 Some exceptions apply for specialised, including emergency, vehicles.
 25 Some bodies include scope 2 electricity use and other indirect emission sources as part of an overall building target.

Table 10: Progress against timebound targets

Target type	Total timebound targets		Progress against timebound targets			
	2023/24 ²²	2024/25	Ahead	On-track	Behind	% Behind
All emissions	85	94	60	4	30	32%
Scope 1	19	27	10	1	16	59%
Energy in buildings	43	27	18	0	9	33%
Scopes 1 and 2	9	20	11	1	8	40%
Waste	30	23	7	0	16	70%
Business travel	19	17	12	0	5	29%
Scope 3	11	15	7	0	8	53%
Fleet	12	16	5	0	11	69%
Scope 2	5	6	4	2	0	0%
Other	4	5	2	0	3	60%
Water	5	8	5	0	3	38%
Total	242	258	144	8	106	41%

Table 11: Number of bodies reporting target date(s) for reducing direct emissions

National policy target	No. of bodies per sector					Total no. of bodies ²³	% of bodies
	Others	Educational Institutions	Local Authorities	NHS Boards	Transport Partnerships		
Net zero Scope 1 emissions by 2045	34	31	31	14	2	112 (↑9)	72%
Zero tailpipe emissions from fleet by 2030 ²⁴	7	4	8	8	0	27 (=)	17%
Zero emissions – heat in buildings no later than 2038 ²⁵	8	4	7	3	0	22 (=)	14%

Emission targets continued

Table 12 provides a breakdown of sector changes in the adoption of the target for achieving **Net zero scope 1 emissions by 2045** since 2023/24, including targets set with shorter deadlines by 77 bodies. The 112 bodies in total accounts for over 86% of all reported scope 1 emissions. The Local Authorities sector has the highest adoption (97%) but the Educational Institutions sector has more targets with a shorter deadline (25). Targets that specify only a 2045 deadline, with no intermediate milestones or a realistic pathway to monitor and manage progress, are at greater risk. Some bodies have already identified risks to projects and supply chains arising from factors and events not always within their direct control.

Table 12: Sector adoption of net zero scope 1 emissions by 2045 or earlier

Sector	No. of bodies		% of sector		No. where target date precedes 2045
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	
Local Authorities	26	31	81%	97%	20
Educational Institutions	30	31	70%	72%	25
NHS Boards	13	14	65%	70%	10
Others	31	34	57%	63%	21
Transport Partnerships	3	2	43%	43%	1
Public sector totals	103	112	66%	72%	77



Emission targets continued

Alignment of spending plans and resource use with emissions reduction targets

Public bodies should take account of the potential impacts of budgetary and resource planning and decision-making on achieving emissions reduction targets that support a just and sustainable transition towards a net zero Scotland by 2045.

Table 13 shows how bodies are aligning spending plans and resource use to reduce emissions and deliver their emissions reduction targets. Orange bars represent 2023/24 and green bars represent the latest assessment of responses based on the following categories:

- ✖ **No response** or claimed not applicable or referred to report from respective NHS board or local authority
- ☹ **No evidence** that emissions targets are informing budgets and resource planning
- 😊 **Some evidence** that emissions targets are informing budgets and resource planning but limited to a specific area, e.g. fleet, rather than corporate approach
- ✓ **Good evidence** that a corporate or strategic approach is planned or in embryonic stages
- 😄 **Strong evidence** of a strategic approach that considers all relevant budgets and resource needs with respect to an established net zero pathway or emissions budget.

There is a minor net improvement in ratings since 2023/24, with fewer bodies providing no response and more bodies either planning or applying a strategic approach in aligning budgets and resource use with emissions reduction targets. The majority of bodies, however, are providing no or limited evidence of how targets are informing budgets and resource-use planning. The Local Authorities sector still ranks highest, followed by the Others sector, which has shown the greatest shift towards better alignment, compared with the sector’s 2023/24 ratings.

Funding challenges emerged as a key theme across responses. Educational Institutions and NHS Boards, in particular, highlighted limited access to external funding to support delivery of emission reduction targets. More broadly, budget pressures are constraining progress on projects and commitments across the public sector. Some bodies, most notably local authorities, are integrating climate change impact assessments²⁶ into business planning processes to inform decision-making, for example including the development of capital expenditure programmes and projects. Responses suggest however, that the extent to which such assessments directly shape investment outcomes remains limited.

Table 13: Budget alignment with net zero targets

Sector	Rating				
	✖	☹	😊	✓	😄
Local Authorities	3	2	7	10	10
	4	2	6	10	10
Others	6	11	16	13	8
	2	16	12	15	9
Educational Institutions	5	7	18	10	3
	6	7	18	9	3
NHS Boards	3	9	6	2	0
	3	9	7	1	0
Transport Partnerships	1	2	4	0	0
	1	2	3	1	0
IJBs	16	11	3	0	0
	16	10	4	0	0
Total	34	42	54	35	21
	32	46	50	36	22

● 2023/24
● 2024/25

Emission targets continued

Examples

- ☺ **Ayrshire College** has implemented a range of measures including prioritising low carbon capital investment projects such as energy efficient buildings, low carbon heating systems and renewables infrastructure. Operational budgets are being directed towards initiatives that deliver measurable emissions reductions, including building optimisation and energy management, advanced monitoring systems, sustainable travel programmes and waste reduction measures.
- ☺ **Scottish Enterprise** has refocussed its resources and ways of working, to strengthen its strategic and operational responses to net zero including establishing a Net Zero Steering Group to oversee development and delivery of the Net Zero Framework for Action. Priority actions range from implementing early action projects within SE’s investment property portfolio to support the transition towards net zero, to rolling out climate literacy training to more than 650 staff and ensuring that training on ‘Leading in Net Zero’ covered all areas critical to SE’s net zero transition.
- ☺ **Perth and Kinross IJB** now includes climate change as an obligatory aspect of internal reporting processes to ensure it is taken into account in strategic decision-making and spending plans.

Publishing progress towards targets

Public bodies must be transparent about progress being made towards emission reduction targets. Although annual climate change reports are posted on the SSN website, public bodies should publish progress via other means such as corporate performance reports or annual accounts.

Table 14 illustrates changes in assessment since 2023/24 for each sector and in total, based on the following categories:

- ✖ **No response** or claimed not applicable
- ☹ **Planning** how to make information on progress towards emission reduction targets available
- ☺ **Progress** against targets available online or in general communications but not included in corporate reports or annual accounts
- ☺ **Progress against targets is published** in corporate reports or annual accounts.

There has been significant improvement in responses from across the sector with the largest majority of bodies (40%) now publishing progress against targets in their corporate reports or annual accounts. A further improvement is a small reduction (-1%) in bodies falling within the two lowest ratings, in spite of a marginal increase (2%) in bodies not responding or stating not applicable. The Others sector demonstrates the strongest improvement since 2023/24, and has the most bodies achieving the highest rating. Some sectors show a drop in ratings as a result of bodies

Table 14: Publishing progress towards targets

Sector	Rating			
	✖	☹	☺	☺
Others	4	5	18	27
	4	2	12	36
Local Authorities	2	0	13	17
	3	0	12	17
Educational Institutions	5	3	23	12
	7	1	20	15
NHS Boards	3	0	11	6
	2	0	12	6
Transport Partnerships	1	1	5	0
	1	1	5	0
IJBs	15	14	1	0
	16	13	1	0
Total	30 (16%)	23 (12%)	71 (38%)	62 (33%)
	33 (18%)	17 (9%)	62 (33%)	74 (40%)

● 2023/24
● 2024/25

either not responding or providing significantly less information than previously. This may be a quality control issue rather than a formal change of practice and could be addressed by reinforcing the need to respond appropriately in reporting guidance and other SSN communications and training.

Emission targets continued

Examples

- ☺ **Registers of Scotland's** [Sustainability and Climate Change Strategy update 2025](#) provides information on progress towards annual and quarterly emission targets, periodic reviews and priorities for the year ahead.
- ☺ **The Scottish Ambulance Service's** [Annual Climate Emergency & Sustainability Report 2024/25](#) provides information on progress towards emission reduction targets. The Service has also launched a climate emergency webpage that provides a platform for internal reporting and staff communications.
- ☺ **The Cairngorms National Park Authority** includes information on emissions reductions measures and progress towards targets in its [Annual report and accounts](#) which are laid before the Scottish Parliament.
- ☺ **Creative Scotland** publishes an annual review of progress on actions set out in its [Climate Emergency and Sustainability Plan](#). The [2024/25 review](#) also provides emissions information attributable to the Regular Funding programme, which supports artists, organisations and projects that address and respond to the climate crisis.



Adaptation

All sectors, including IJBs, are included in the analysis of adaptation responses.

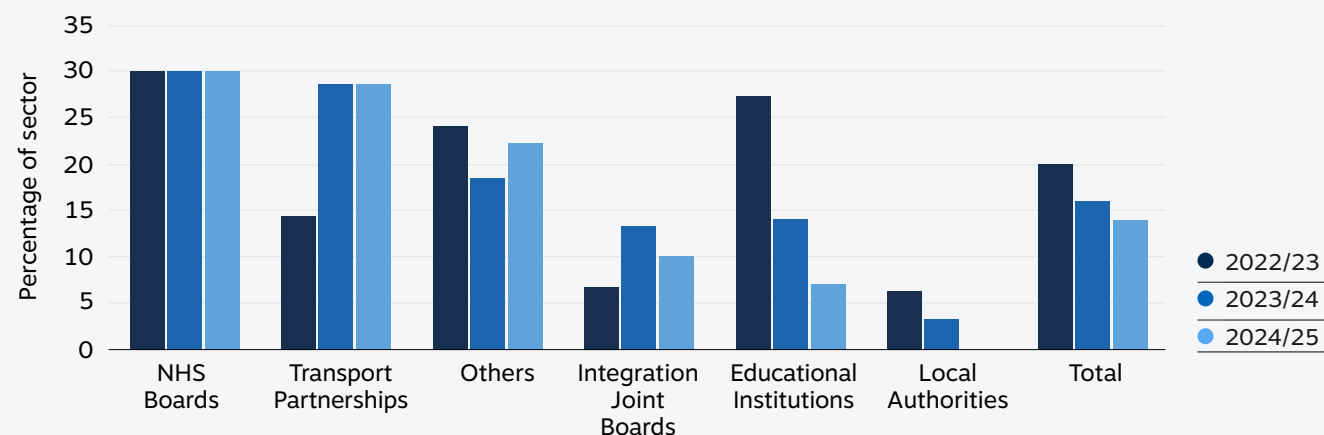


As part of adaptation risk assessments and action planning, it is good practice to optimise potential co-benefits and minimise possible constraints. Assessing adaptation risks and mitigation measures in tandem helps identify synergies and manage unintended consequences or trade-offs. For example, adopting nature-based solutions in urban areas can help alleviate flooding and minimise urban heat island effects, while delivering multiple benefits for human health, wellbeing, nature and biodiversity.

Relevance of responses

The proportion of bodies misreporting on mitigation instead of adaptation has continued to fall each year since 2022/23, although this trend is not consistent across all sectors (Fig. 19). For the first time there was no misreporting by Local Authorities. The Education sector shows the most substantive improvement, with responses solely related to mitigation having reduced by 50% since last year. The IJB sector has also improved, though to a lesser extent. In contrast, misreporting increased marginally for the Others sector while the NHS and Transport sectors show no change from last year.

Figure 19: Percentage of sectors responding on mitigation rather than adaptation measures



Adaptation continued

Climate change risk assessment

Identifying and assessing the risks most relevant to a public body are critical first steps for enabling the development of an adaptation action plan that prioritises measures needed to strengthen operational resilience to direct and indirect impacts of climate change. For this analysis, the maturity of risk assessment is categorised as follows:

- **None** no response or stated not applicable
- **Limited** assessment focused on a single issue (e.g. flooding)
- **Comprehensive** assessment addressing a range of climate risks
- **Advanced** approach combining comprehensive risk assessment with stakeholder engagement

Risk assessment activity shows modest gains since last year, with 5% more bodies adopting a comprehensive approach. Limited assessments are still in the majority (37%) and there is minimal change in the share of bodies not responding or claiming not applicable (Fig. 20). All public bodies, however, need to assess climate change risks commensurate with their statutory roles and functions.

Maturity of risk assessments by sectors

All local authorities and NHS bodies have now completed some form of risk assessment, with the majority undertaking a comprehensive or advanced assessment (Fig 21). Limited assessments remain most common for the Others and the Education sectors, although the latter shows some progress with 5% of bodies having undertaken an advanced assessment for the first time.

Transport and IJBs remain the lowest ranking sectors with significant majorities either not reporting, responding “not applicable”, or (in the case of most IJBs), deferring to reports from the respective NHS board or local authority.

Figure 20: Progress assessing risks since 2021/22

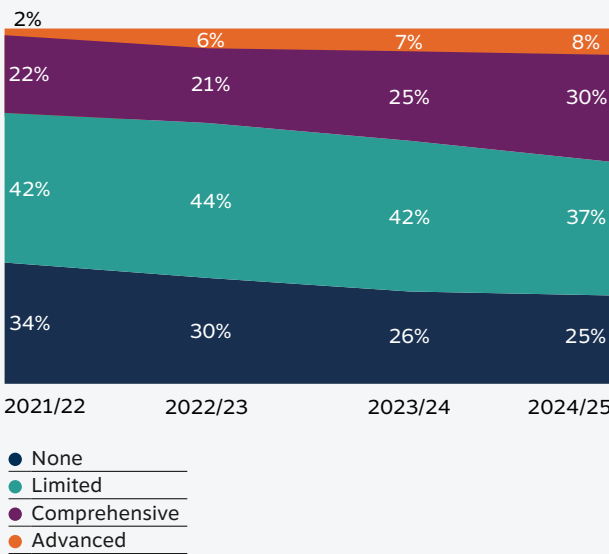
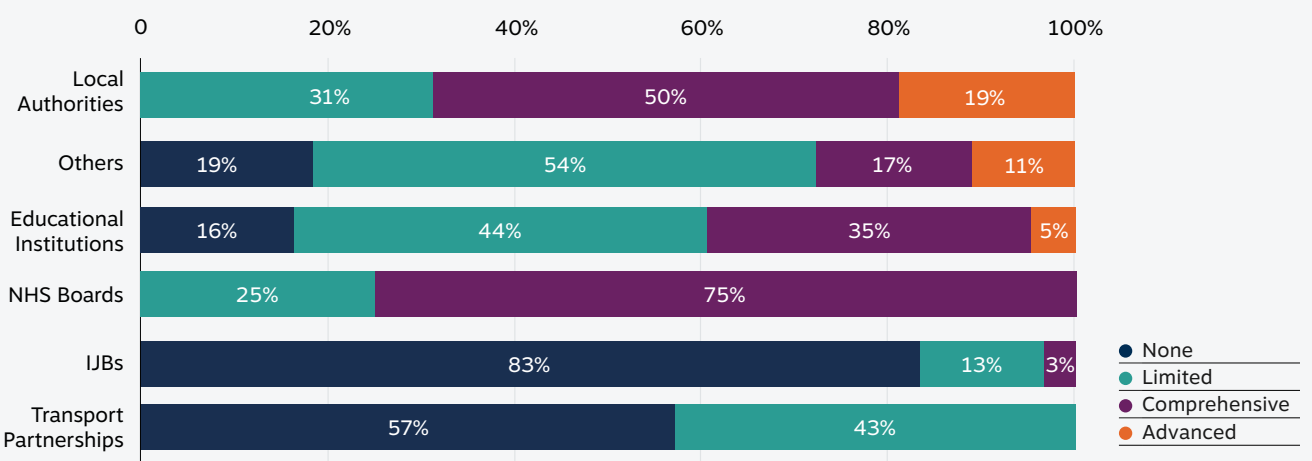


Figure 21: Maturity of risk assessment by sector



Adaptation continued

Progress on adaptation action

Having assessed the likelihood and severity of direct and indirect climate change impacts, bodies can prioritise adaptation actions accordingly. The maturity of action is assessed according to the following categories:

- **None** no action reported or no response
- **Limited** action or policy measures with no evidence of how risks are being addressed
- **Comprehensive** action to address a suite of risks
- **Advanced** strategy or adaptation pathway with targets to assess progress on risk management and actions to address shortfalls

There have been minor shifts across categories, indicating some improvement overall, but the share of bodies rated None remains static at 26%. The majority (42%) continue to report only Limited action, underscoring the need for stronger support and measures to accelerate progress on climate adaptation.

Maturity of adaptation action

Figure 23 shows maturity of action per sector. Local Authorities is still the most mature sector, with all 32 bodies taking some form of action, 81% of which demonstrate Comprehensive or Advanced action. Educational institutions demonstrate some progress, with 33% now rated Comprehensive or Advanced, compared to 21% last year.

The Others sector demonstrates similar, but smaller scale, progress with 28% rated Comprehensive or Advanced, compared to 25% last year. NHS Boards have remained the same apart from a 5% slippage from Limited to None which possibly reflects on the quality of the response rather than any material change in action. Nevertheless, apparent maturity in assessing risks from climate change does not appear to translate into action across the sector, so additional support may be needed to drive improvement.

Although IJBs and Transport Partnerships show modest improvements, they still rank significantly lower than the other sectors, with none taking more than Limited action.

Figure 22: Progress on adaptation action

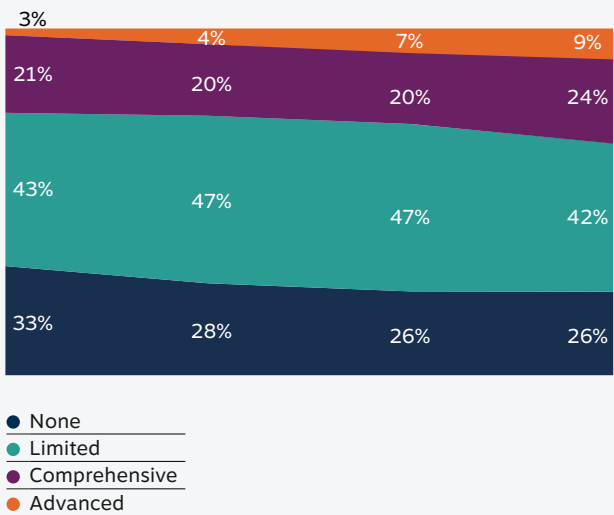
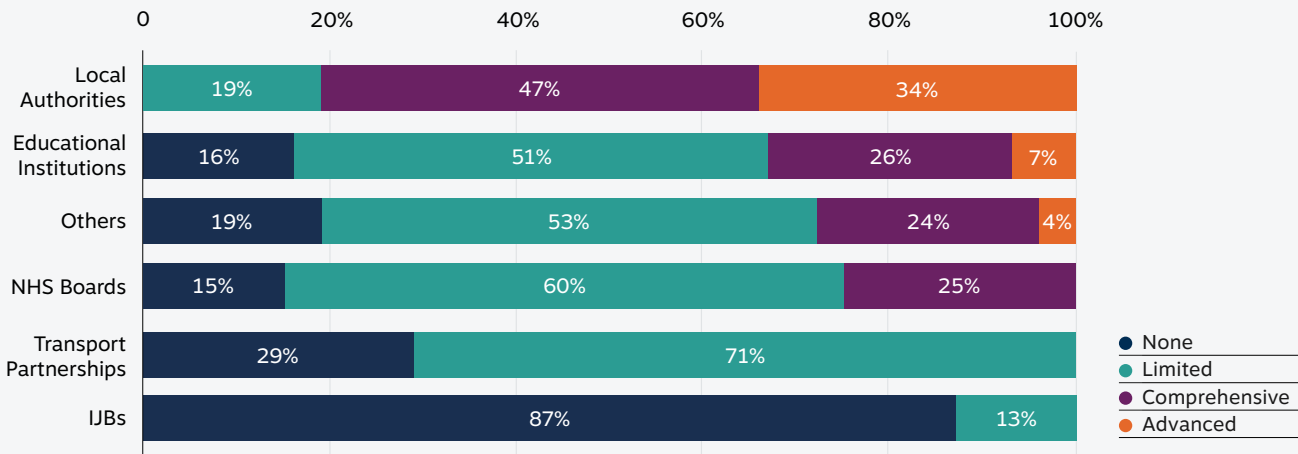


Figure 23: Maturity of action by sector



Annex legislative background

Climate change duties

Section 44 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 places duties on all public bodies, in exercising their functions, to:

- contribute to delivery of Scotland's national net zero target by reducing greenhouse gas emissions;
- help deliver Scotland's climate change adaptation programme (improve resilience to the impacts of a changing climate); and
- act sustainably (demonstrate sustainability as a core value).

Reporting compliance with the duties

The Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Order 2015, as amended by The Climate Change (Duties of Public Bodies: Reporting Requirements) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2020, requires public bodies listed in Schedule 1 to report annually by 30th November on compliance with the above duties.

The annual report template, prescribed by the Order, sets out questions under six different parts:

Part 1	Profile of the body – e.g. budget and staff numbers
Part 2	Climate change governance, management and strategy
Part 3	Corporate emissions, projects and targets
Part 4	Adaptation – including risk assessments and management
Part 5	Procurement – how policies and activities contribute to compliance with climate change duties
Part 6	Validation of report data and information

Public bodies may also report on their 'wider influence' on climate change and sustainable development under Part 7. This part of the report is voluntary and does not currently inform the summary analysis.

The 2020 Amendment Order introduced additional questions with effect from the 2021/22 reporting period. Reports must now also include, where applicable:

- the body's target date for achieving zero direct emissions of greenhouse gases, or such other targets that demonstrate how the body is contributing to Scotland achieving its emissions reduction targets and how it will:
 - align its spending plans and use of resources to contribute to reducing emissions and delivering its emissions reduction targets;
 - publish, or otherwise make available, its progress to achieving its emissions reduction targets;
- targets for reducing indirect emissions of greenhouse gases;
- what contribution the body has made to helping deliver Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Programme.

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